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ABSTRACT

This annotated bibliography includes approximately 375 elementary-level books on history, biography, folklore, fiction, poetry, arts and crafts, and contemporary life of Blacks, Native Americans, Pan Asian Americans, Puerto Ricans, and other ethnic groups. The books cited are deemed to be non-stereotyped and appropriate for developing a multicultural library in elementary schools. (KH)

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FOREWORD

Children in elementary schools should be prepared to live in a society which is composed of many different cultural, racial, and ethnic groups. Young people must develop an understanding of the experiences of people from different backgrounds and an appreciation of cultural traditions and values unlike their own as well as positive images of themselves. By exposing children to non-stereotyped multicultural materials, educators will help develop in students a respect for our heterogeneous United States. This annotated bibliography includes books on history, biography, folklore, fiction, poetry, arts and crafts, and contemporary life of Black Americans, Native Americans, Puerto Rican Americans, and other enthic groups.

A separate Mexican-American bibliography is available from School Library Service.

Teachers in schools which contract for School Library Service from the San Diego County Office of Education should first check their branch library (if one is located at their school) for these books or if there is no branch library at the school the books may be requested from School Library Service.

Special appreciation goes to Joanne Odenthal, San Diego State University Latin American Studies Educational Resources, for her assistance in the preparation of this bibliography. For more information contact Kay Niemeyer, Coordinator, School Library Resources, Media Services Section, San Diego County Office of Education, 6401 Linda Vista Road, San Diego, CA 92111-7399, (619) 292-3733.

Gerald A. Rosander
Superintendent of Schools

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For books about Mexican-Americans, see the School Library Service, Media Services Section publication: "Mexican-Americans; a Bibliography for Children."

MULTICULTURAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

BLACK AMERICANS

Adoff, Arnold. Big Sister Tells Me That I'm Black. New York: Holt, 1976 (P)
A big sister helps her little brother realize his identity in this book of poetry.

_____. Black on Black. New York: Macmillan, 1968 (I)
Commentaries by black Americans. Samples of the works of 23 black writers.

_____. Black Out Loud; an Anthology of Modern Poems by Black Americans. New York: Macmillan, 1970 (I-JH)
Anthology that expresses the feelings of black people towards themselves and America.

_____. Today We Are Brother and Sister. New York: Lothrop, 1981 (I)
Poems focusing on a day in the life of a brother and sister.

Agle, Nan. Maple Street. New York: Seabury, 1970 (I)
Story of a short street, the middle-class black families who live there, and the poor white family that moves into the neighborhood.

Alexander, Martha. Bobo's Dream. New York: Dial, 1970 (P)
A little dog daydreams of saving his little boy master.

_____. The Story Grandmother Told. New York: Dial, 1969 (P)
Lisa wants her grandmother to tell her the story of the fine green balloon shaped like a green cat.

Aliki. A Weed is a Flower; the Story of George Washington Carver. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1965 (P)

Biography of the man who was born a slave but lived to become one of America's greatest research scientists.

Armstrong, William. Sounder. New York: Harper, 1969 (I)

Story of Sounder, a great coon dog; his master, a poor, black, sharecropper; and the boy who loves the two of them and tries to save them from an unhappy fate.

Bargar, Gary. Life Is Not Fair. New York: Clarion, 1984 (JH)

Louis and his aunt are startled and upset when a black family moves next door to their Kansas City home in 1959, but Louis soon recognizes that his new neighbor is a more reliable friend than the group of junior high "cools" with whom he had hoped to be friends.

Blassingame, Wyatt. Jake Gaither; Winning Coach. Champaign, IL: Garrard, 1969 (P)

Biography of the head football coach at Florida A&M College whose teams' successes made him the "winningest" coach in football.

Blue, Rose. Black, Black, Beautiful Black. New York: Watts, 1969 (P)

Danita goes to the zoo for the very first time and discovers a world of beautiful and black objects. One object stands out over the rest.

Bonham, Frank. Durango Street. New York: Dutton, 1965 (I)

Survival for Rufus Henry means joining a street gang.

_____. Mystery of the Fat Cat. New York: Dutton, 1968 (I)

Four ghetto boys plot the death of a cat that is heir to an eccentric's fortune.

_____. The Nitty Gritty. New York: Dutton, 1968 (I)

Charles Matthews, a black boy, lives in Dogtown, a predominantly black area of a large city. His father thinks there's no future in education and that his son would be better off working at the shoeshine parlor.

Bontemps, Arna. Chariot in the Sky; a Story of the Jubilee Singers. New York: Holt, 1971 (JH)

Story of a slave boy who seeks an education and helps build a university.

Brooks, Gwendolyn. Bronzeville Boys and Girls. New York: 1956 (P)

A Pulitzer Prize winning poet expresses the intense emotions and problems which typical city youngsters experience on crowded streets throughout the country.

Burch, Robert. Joey's Cat. New York: Viking, 1969 (P)

Strange things happen when Joey's cat has kittens who are threatened by a lurking possum.

Burchard, Marshall. Sports Hero; Dr. J.; the Story of Julius Erving. New York: Putnam, 1976 (P-I)

Biography of the basketball star.

_____. Sports Hero; Henry Aaron. New York: Putnam, 1974 (P-I)

Story of the man who broke Babe Ruth's home run record.

_____. Sports Hero; Karem Abdul Jabbar. New York: Putnam, 1972. (P-I)
Biography of Lew Alcindor, basketball's most valuable player of 1971.

_____. Sports Hero; O.J. Simpson. New York: Putnam, 1975 (P-I)
The biography of one of football's outstanding running backs.

Burchard, Sue. Sports Star; Walt Frazier. New York: Harcourt, 1975 (I)
Biography of the basketball star.

Carlson, Natalie. The Empty Schoolhouse. New York: Harper, 1965 (I)
Lullah was the only student left in school when the others were frightened away.

_____. Marchers for the Dream. New York: Harper and Row, 1969 (I-JH)
This novel deals with the problems black families have in finding a home, and what this means to eleven-year-old Bethany when she and her grandmother camp out in Washington's Resurrection City.

Clifton, Lucille. The Boy Who Didn't Believe in Spring. New York: Dutton, 1973 (P)
Two boys take off one day to find "some of this spring." Their search is successful when they find a few budding flowers and a bird's nest in a cluttered lot.

_____. Everett Anderson's Christmas Coming. New York: Holt, 1971 (P)
Everett Anderson poetically describes the magic of Christmas from his city apartment.

_____. Everett Anderson's Friend. New York: Holt, 1976 (P)
Having eagerly anticipated the new neighbors, a boy is disappointed to get a whole family of girls.

_____. Everett Anderson's Goodbye. New York: Holt, 1983 (P)

Everett Anderson has a difficult time coming to terms with his grief after his father dies.

_____. Everett Anderson's Year. New York: Holt, 1974 (P)

A poem for each month of the year reflects the major and minor events in the life of a young boy.

_____. The Lucky Stone. New York: Delacorte, 1979 (P)

A lucky stone provides good fortune for its various owners. The first owner is a runaway slave.

Clymer, Eleanor. The House on the Mountain. New York: Dutton, 1971 (I)

The little house on the mountain looked just like the house their mother was always talking about. That's why the Hulett children entered and looked it over. However, unpleasant incidents spoiled a Fourth of July outing.

Cohen, Barbara. Thank You, Jackie Robinson. New York: Lothrop, 1974 (I)

A fatherless white boy, who shares with an old black man an enthusiasm for Jackie Robinson, takes a ball autographed by Jackie Robinson to his elderly friend's death bed.

Cohen, Tom. Three Who Dared. New York: Doubleday, 1969 (JH)

Three separate true stories of two whites and one black who went into the South during the Civil Rights Movement.

Coles, Robert. Dead End School. Boston: Little, Brown, 1968 (I)

An honest portrayal of the problems faced by children caught up in the fight for school desegregation. Based on an actual happening observed by the author, a well-known child psychiatrist.

Collier, James Lincoln. War Comes to Willy Freeman. New York: Delacorte, 1983 (JH)

A free thirteen-year-old black girl in Connecticut is caught up in the horror of the Revolutionary War and the danger of being returned to slavery.

Colman, Hila. Classmates By Request. New York: Morrow, 1964 (JH)

Carla's father was negotiating for integrated schools while Ellen's father was leading boycotts, but the girls found their own individual ways of meeting the situation.

David, Jay. Black Roots; an Anthology. New York: Lothrop, 1971 (JH)

Twenty excerpts from autobiographies and autobiographical novels of members of the black community, including James Baldwin, Roy Campanella, Malcolm X, and Lena Horne.

De Angeli, Marguerite. Bright April. New York: Doubleday, 1946 (I)

April's moods were as changeable as April weather.

De Kay, James. Meet Martin Luther King, Jr. New York: Random House, 1969 (P)

Biography of the leader who brought the black people of America together in a great struggle for freedom.

Desbarats, Peter. Gabrielle and Selena. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1968 (P)

Gabrielle and Selena wish they could change places. They get their wish, but after being at each other's homes for a while they decide they like being themselves better.

Dunbar, Paul. Little Brown Baby; Poems for Young People. New York: Dodd, 1940 (I)

Collection of poems by a 20th century black author about the joys and sorrows of black life.

Durham, John. Me and Archie and the Pest. New York: Four Winds, 1970 (I)

A story of friendship between Arch, a black boy, and Bit, a white boy, who jointly own a pedigreed dog.

Durham, Philip. The Adventure of the Negro Cowboys. New York: Dodd, 1966 (JH)

The story of the part played by black cowboys in the building of the American West.

Edwards, Audrey. The Picture Life of Stevie Wonder. New York: Watts, 1977 (P-I)

A biography of the young, blind musician who had his first hit record at the age of thirteen.

Edwards, Sally. When the World's on Fire. New York: Coward, 1972 (JH)

A young black slave, Annie, helps during the Revolutionary War.

Egypt, Ophelia. James Weldon Johnson. New York: Crowell, 1974 (I)

A brief biography of the turn of the century black author, educator, lawyer, and diplomat who started the first black daily newspaper in the United States.

Epstein, Samuel. Jackie Robinson; Baseball's Gallant Fighter. Champaign, IL: Garrard, 1974 (I)

Biography of the baseball star who was the first black player to be accepted by a major league team.

Faulkner, William. The Days When the Animals Talked. Chicago: Follett, 1977 (I-JH)

Collection of black American folktales.

Feelings, Muriel. Jambo Means Hello; Swahili Alphabet Book. New York: Dial, 1974 (P)

A lyrical song of African life showing the people at work, play and worship.

_____. Moja Means One; Swahili Counting Book. New York: Dial, 1971 (P)

Learn to count to ten in both Swahili and English.

Feelings, Tom. Black Pilgrimage. New York: Lothrop, 1972 (I)

Account of the author's decision to leave the United States and live in Africa, land of his ancestors.

Felton, Harold. Nat Love, Negro Cowboy. New York: Dodd, 1969 (I)

Nat Love, known throughout the West as Deadwood Dick, was a champion shooter, bronco rider, and could shoot a running buffalo at 200 yards.

Fife, Dale. Adam's ABC. New York: Coward, 1971 (P)

Three black children live in the city. What they do each day is followed through each letter of the alphabet.

_____. Who's in Charge of Lincoln? New York: Coward, 1965 (P-I)

When mother goes to the hospital, Lincoln is accidentally left alone. A stranger leaves Lincoln with a bank haul and Lincoln ends up by taking the train to Washington, DC.

Fox, Paula. How Many Miles to Babylon? New York: White, 1967 (JH)

When ten-year-old James' mother goes to the hopsital, he sets out to find her.

_____. The Slave Dancer. Scarsdale: Bradbury, 1973 (JH)

A kidnapped teenager put aboard a slaveship "dances" the slaves with music from his fife to keep their muscles strong throughout the terrible voyage.

Fuller, Miriam. Phillis Wheatley; America's First Black Poetess. Champaign, IL: Garrard, 1971 (I)

Follows the life of one of America's first black poets from her sale as a child slave on the Boston auction block to her death as an impoverished freed woman in 1784.

Gaines, Ernest. A Long Day in November. New York: Dial, 1971 (JH)

Sonny, his father, and a voodoo woman in the black South of the 1940's, try to "persuade" mama to return.

Garden, Nancy. What Happened in Marston? New York: Four Winds, 1971 (JH)

Story of two young boys and the racial prejudices they encounter.

Gault, William. Backfield Challenge. New York: Dutton, 1967 (I)

A story about a black and a Puerto Rican, both star football players in a predominantly white high school in California.

Gill, Joan. Hush, Jon! New York: Doubleday, 1968 (P)

Jon finds he is bored in the summer since his friend Robbie is gone. His five-month-old sister, Samantha, just cries and eats until Jon discovers he can amuse her.

Graham, Lorenz. John Brown; a Cry for Freedom. New York: Crowell, 1980 (JH)

A biography of the controversial abolitionist who played a role in the northward movement of runaway slaves and led the raid on Harpers Ferry.

_____. North Town. New York: Crowell, 1965 (JH)

A family flees bigotry in the South and is introduced to subtle bigotry of the North.

Gray, Genevieve. Send Wendell. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1974 (P)

Six-year-old Wendell is constantly running errands for the other members of his family until his uncle gives him something of his own to do.

_____. The Seven Wishes of Joanna Peabody. New York: Lothrop, 1972 (I)

Child in the slums is granted seven wishes.

Greene, Bette. Philip Hall Likes Me, I Reckon, Maybe. New York, Dial, 1974 (JH)

Beth Lambert, daughter of a poultry farmer in the Arkansas Ozarks, goes through a year of humorous, touching incidents with a nagging concern...just maybe she's number two student because she doesn't want to beat out her friend, Philip Hall.

Greenfield, Eloise. Daydreamers. New York: Dial, 1981 (P)
Depicts the world of daydreamers.

_____. Grandmama's Joy. New York: Collins, 1980 (P)
A little girl tries to cheer up her despondent grandmother by reminding her of some very important things.

_____. Me and Neesie. New York: Crowell, 1975 (P)
Janell tells what happens to her invisible friend, Neesie, when Aunt Bea comes to visit.

_____. Paul Robeson. New York: Crowell, 1975 (I)
A biography of the black man who became a famous singer, actor, and spokesman for equal rights of his people.

Greenfield, Jeff. Tiny Giant; Nate Archibald. Milwaukee: Raintree, 1976 (I)
The story of basketball's shortest man.

Grossman, Barney. Black Means... New York: Hill, 1970 (P)
Definitions of being black.

Gutman, Bill. O. J. New York: Grosset, 1974 (I)
Biography of a football superstar.

Haber, Louis. Black Pioneers of Science and Invention. New York: Harcourt, 1970 (JH)
A discussion of the contributions of fourteen black inventors, scientists and doctors.

Hamilton, Virginia. The House of Dies Drear. New York: Macmillan, 1968 (I-JH)

The house bought by the Smalls, a former underground railway station for runaway slaves, proves to be full of secret passageways and danger.

_____. M. C. Higgins, the Great. New York: Macmillan, 1974 (JH)

Black Appalachian boy and his family exhibit pride in and love of their heritage despite poverty and isolation.

_____. Sweet Whispers, Brother Rush. New York: Putnam, 1982 (JH)

Fourteen-year-old Tree, resentful of her working mother who leaves her in charge of a retarded brother, encounters the ghost of her dead uncle and comes to a deeper understanding of her family's problems.

_____. Time-Ago Tales of Jahdu. New York: Macmillan, 1969 (I-JH)

Lee Hubbards is entranced by Mama Luba's original folk stories in the Harlem apartment and realizes that he, too, can grow up with the power of the black hero, Jahdu, and be proud to be himself.

_____. W.E.B. Du Bois; a Biography. New York: Crowell, 1972 (JH)

This biography of the black civil rights leader and educator traces his life and career.

_____. Willie Bea and the Time the Martians Landed. New York: Greenwillow, 1983 (JH)

In October of 1938, on their farm homestead in Ohio, a black family is caught up in the fear generated by the Orson Welles "Martians have landed" broadcast.

_____. Zeely. New York: Macmillan, 1967 (JH)
Eleven-year-old Geeder decides that Zeely, who looks like a Watusi queen in a photograph, must be a queen, too, and, swept up in her fantasies, she tells all the children in the village. Only Zeely herself can bring Geeder back to reality.

Hano, Arnold. Muhammad Ali; the Champion. New York: Putnam, 1977 (I)
Biography of the boxing champ.

Harris, Marilyn. The Peppersalt Land. New York: Four Winds, 1970 (JH)
Story about two young girls and their experiences in the prejudiced South.

Haskins, James. From Lew Alcindor to Kareem Abdul Jabbar. New York: Lothrop, 1972 (I)
Black, Catholic turned Muslim, 7'2", and possibly the greatest basketball star of our time.

_____. The Life and Death of Martin Luther King, Jr. New York: Lothrop, 1977 (JH)
A biography of a man who dedicated his life to the cause of civil rights.

_____. The Story of Stevie Wonder. New York: Lothrop, 1976. (I)
A biography of the blind composer, pianist and singer who was a child prodigy and winner of many Grammy awards.

Hayden, Robert. Seven Black American Scientists. Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley, 1970 (JH)
The life stories of seven notable black scientists span two centuries of America's life and include representatives from many scientific disciplines.

Heard, J. Norman. The Black Frontiersmen: Adventures of Negroes among American Indians - 1528-1918. New York: John Day, 1969 (JH)

Discusses important and varied roles played by black men in the conflict between white men and Indians in the development of the American frontier.

Hill, Ray. O. J. Simpson. New York: Random House, 1975 (JH)

Biography of the running back of the Buffalo Bills.

Hirshberg, Albert. The Up-To-Date Biography of Henry Aaron; Quiet Superstar. New York: Putnam, 1974 (JH)

Account of a quiet, shy baseball star who will be remembered as one of the three or four greatest ball players who ever lived.

Hodges, Elizabeth. Free as a Frog. Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley, 1969 (P)

A shy six-year-old feels he never has anything special to do or say until the day he finds a frog in the park.

Hopkins, Lee Bennett. Important Dates in Afro-American History. New York: Watts, 1969 (I-JH)

From January through December important dates are noted with the persons or events with which they are associated.

Hull, Eleanor. A Trainful of Strangers. New York: Atheneum, 1970 (JH)

During a power failure on a New York subway, eight children develop a close bond of friendship.

Hunter, Kristin. The Soul Brothers and Sister Lou. New York: Scribner, 1968 (I-JH)

Lauretta (sister Lou) and Fess are members of a neighborhood club. Their reactions to the killing of an innocent black youth by a white policeman bring them into conflict. Lauretta's religious background and Fess' nonviolent ideals aid her in dissuading the militants from violence.

Isadora, Rachel. Ben's Trumpet. New York: Greenwillow, 1979 (P)

Ben wants to be a trumpeter, but plays only an imaginary instrument until one of the musicians in a neighborhood nightclub discovers his ambition.

Jackson, Jesse. Tessie. New York: Harper, 1968 (JH)

Tessie, a fourteen-year-old black girl, goes to an all white school where she encounters prejudice and is finally accepted by the other students.

Jordon, June. Soulscript; Afro-American Poetry. New York: Doubleday, 1970 (JH)

Collection of contemporary black poetry.

Keats, Ezra Jack. Goggles! New York: Macmillan, 1969 (P)

When some big boys try to take Peter and Archie's goggles away, a chase begins. With the help of Willie, Peter's dog, the little boys outfox the big boys and escape with their treasure.

_____. Hi, Cat! New York: Macmillan, 1970 (P)

On his way to meet Peter, Archie meets the new neighborhood cat.

_____. John Henry; an American Legend. New York: Pantheon, 1965 (P-I)

The story of the heroic figure of John Henry.

_____. The Snowy Day. New York: Viking, 1962 (P)

Story of a snowy day during which Peter makes tracks, a snowman and angels and even saves a big snowball in his pocket when he goes inside.

_____. Whistle for Willie. New York: Viking, 1964 (P)

A small boy wants to be able to whistle for his dog, the way big boys do.

Kelley, Sally. Summer Growing Time. New York: Viking, 1971 (JH)

An old woman, her granddaughter, and the Ku Klux Klan meet in a Mississippi town.

King, Martin Luther. We Shall Live in Peace; the Teachings of Martin Luther King, Jr. New York: Dutton, 1968 (I-JH)

Well chosen excerpts from King's speeches.

Lester, Julian. To Be a Slave. New York: Dial, 1968 (I-JH)

Black men and women who have themselves been slaves describe the horrors of slavery in the United States in vivid detail.

Lexau, Joan. Benjie. New York: Dial, 1964 (P)

Small, shy Benjie lives with his grandmother. One Sunday on the way home from church Granny lost one of her earrings. In his search for the earring, Benjie loses his bashfulness.

_____. Benjie On His Own. New York: Dial, 1970 (P)

One afternoon Benjie's grandmother isn't waiting for him after school. Benjie must find out what's wrong.

_____. Striped Ice Cream. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1968 (I)

The story of Becky, the youngest in a black family, and her special birthday surprise.

Lindstrom, Aletha. Sojourner Truth; Slave, Abolitionist, Fighter for Woman's Rights. New York: Messner, 1980 (J-JH)

A biography of a former slave who became one of the best-known abolitionists of her day and spent her life trying to improve living conditions for blacks.

McCarthy, Agnes. Worth Fighting For.... New York: Doubleday, 1965 (I)

A history of blacks in the United States during the Civil War and Reconstruction.

McGovern, Ann. Black is Beautiful. New York: Four Winds, 1969 (P)

Short rhyming lines accompany photographs illustrating the beauty of blackness.

_____. Runaway Slave; the Story of Harriet Tubman. New York: Four Winds, 1968 (I-JH)

Biography of the brave black American woman who rescued many other slaves by means of the secret underground railroad.

Madian, Jon. Beautiful Junk; a Story of the Watts Tower. Boston: Little, Brown, 1968 (I)

When Charlie encounters an old junk collector in an alley, he first distrusts, then ridicules, but finally follows him. Charlie's curiosity leads him to three towers, beautifully designed and constructed entirely of discarded junk.

Mathis, Sharon. The Hundred Penny Box. New York: Viking, 1975 (I)

Aunt Dew was 100 years old and kept an old box in her room filled with pennies, one for each birthday. A sensitive story about the love between a very old woman and a young boy.

Matthews, Gordon. Michael Jackson. New York: Messner, 1984 (I)

An illustrated biography of the famous young singer and his musical family.

Meltzer, Milton. The Black Americans; a History in Their Own Words. New York: Crowell, 1984 (JH)

A history of black people in the United States as told through letters, speeches, articles, eyewitness accounts and other documents.

_____. Thaddeus Stevens and the Fight for Negro Rights. New York: Crowell, 1967 (JH)

As a State legislator and a United States Congressman before and after the Civil War, Stevens fought for black equality.

Micklish, Rita. Sugar Bee. New York: Delacorte, 1972 (JH)

A poor young girl takes a journey into the country where she lives with a white family and a blind girl.

Miers, Earl. Black Americans; Their History and Contributions. New York: Grosset, 1969 (JH)

Brief history of American blacks and their contributions to American culture from 1526 to 1968.

Monjo, F. The Drinking Gourd. New York: Harper, 1970 (P-I)

Young Tommy discovers his father is aiding runaway slaves.

Myers, Walter Dean. Fast Sam, Cool Clyde, and Stuff. New York: Viking, 1975 (JH)

New to 116th street, a young boy soon makes friends and begins a year of unusual experiences.

_____. Where Does the Day Go? New York: Parents Magazine Press, 1969 (P)

Group of boys and girls go to a city park and wonder where the daylight goes.

_____. Won't Know Till I Get There. New York: Viking, 1982 (JH)

Fourteen-year-old Stephen, his new foster brother, and his friends are sentenced to help out at an old age home for the summer after Stephen is caught writing graffiti on a train.

Neufeld, John. Edgar Allan. Springfield, MA: Phillips, 1968 (JH)

A minister and his wife adopt Edgar Allan, a black boy, and treat him as their own. The ensuing problems force the oldest daughter into facing her family with an ultimatum.

Newman, Shirlee. Marian Anderson; Lady from Philadelphia. Philadelphia: Westminster, 1965 (JH)

Life and career of Marian Anderson from fifty-cent singing engagements to Carnegie Hall.

Owens, Jesse. The Jesse Owens Story. New York: Putnam, 1970 (I-JH)

He was one of the greatest runners of this century, breaking four world records.

Patterson, Lillie. Booker T. Washington; Leader of His People. Champaign, IL: Garrard, 1962 (P-I)

After the Emancipation Proclamation, Booker T. Washington, no longer a slave, received his education and later founded the Vocational Tuskegee Institute in Alabama.

_____. Coretta Scott King. Champaign, IL: Garrard, 1977 (I-JH)

A biography of the wife of the slain civil rights leader, Martin Luther King, Jr.

_____. Frederick Douglass; Freedom Fighter. Champaign, IL: Garrard, 1965 (P)

Story of a former slave who became a leader in the abolition movement, a friend of Lincoln's, and an advisor to presidents.

Petry, Ann. Tituba of Salem Village. New York: Crowell, 1964 (JH)

Story of the slaves, Tituba and John, from the day they were sold through the tragic Salem witch trials.

Radford, Ruby. Mary McLeod Bethune. New York: Putnam, 1973 (P-I)

The story of Mary McLeod Bethune, a great woman, who spent her life helping blacks achieve education and justice.

Rollins, Charlemae. They Showed the Way; Forty American Negro Leaders. New York: Crowell, 1964 (JH)

Biographical accounts of blacks successful in a wide variety of careers from Crispus Attucks, who died for American independence, to Carter G. Woodson, 20th century scholar and historian.

Rosenbaum, Eileen. Ronnie. New York: Parents Magazine Press, 1969 (P)

Ronnie's life in the big city is full of surprises but the best surprise is the one his father has promised.

Rudeen, Kenneth. Wilt Chamberlain. New York: Crowell, 1970 (P-I)

From Junior High to the University of Kansas, Wilt Chamberlain went on to receive national recognition.

Sanders, Ruby. Jazz Ambassador; Louis Armstrong. Chicago: Childrens Press, 1973 (I)

Biography of the great jazz musician.

Scott, Ann. Sam. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1967 (P)

Sam has nothing to do and is rebuffed each time he approaches a busy member of his family. When he finally bursts out crying, his parents, brother, and sister realize they have caused his unhappiness.

Shotwell, Louisa. Roosevelt Grady. Chicago: World Book, 1963 (I)

"The opportunity class. That's where the bean pickers got put." The experience of a nine-year-old black boy and his migrant family, who long for and finally secure a "stay put place."

Snyder, Zilpha. The Egypt Game. New York: Atheneum, 1967 (I)

The story of a group of children who convert an old storage yard into the land of Egypt. A mystery as well as the story of friendship between all races.

Sonneborn, Ruth. I Love Gram. New York: Viking, 1971 (P)

Beloved Gram is coming home from the hospital and Ellie grows impatient.

Steptoe, John. Stevie. New York: Harper, 1969 (P-I)

Even if he did break Robert's toys and sometimes was a pest, maybe Stevie wasn't so bad after all.

_____. Train Ride. New York: Harper, 1971 (P-I)

Three young black boys take a trip to Times Square and have fun until they return home.

Sterling, Dorothy. Tear Down the Walls! A History of the American Civil Rights Movement. New York: Doubleday, 1968 (JH)

This moving account of blacks' struggles for equality begins with the arrival of the first slave ship in 1619.

Sterne, Emma. Mary McLeod Bethune. New York: Knopf, 1957 (JH)

Biography of a courageous woman whose bravery, faith, and personal concern for young people led her into a lifetime of devoted service to her country and to the United Nations.

Sullivan, George. Willie Mays. New York: Putnam, 1973 (P)

Story of Willy Mays from his childhood in Alabama through his record-setting baseball career.

Taylor, Mildred. Let the Circle be Unbroken. New York: Dial, 1981 (I-JH)

Four black children growing up in rural Mississippi during the Depression experience racial antagonisms and hard times, but learn from their parents the pride and self-respect they need to survive. Sequel to Roll of Thunder, Hear My Cry.

_____. Roll of Thunder, Hear My Cry. New York: Dial, 1976 (I-JH)
This Newbery Award winner describes the prejudice and discrimination which face a black family living in the South during the 1930's.

Tobias, Tobi. Arthur Mitchell. New York: Crowell, 1975 (P)
A black ballet dancer who gave up a New York City Ballet career to found the Dance Theatre of Harlem.

Turk, Midge. Gordon Parks. New York: Crowell, 1971 (I)
Life of the black photographer.

Udry, Janice. Mary Jo's Grandmother. Racine, WI: Whitman, 1970 (P)
Mary Jo visits her grandmother on a snowy day. When her grandmother falls and hurts herself, it is up to Mary Jo to find help.

Wagner, Jane. J. T. New York: Van Nostrand, 1969 (I)
A boy finds a sick, old cat and spends all his spare time taking care of the cat.

Walter, Mildred. Lillie of Watts. New York: Ward Ritchie, 1969 (I)
A sad birthday finally turns out to be all right in spite of a lost cat and a ruined sweater.

Wayne, Bennett. Black Crusaders For Freedom. Champaign, IL: Garrard, 1974. (I)
Biographies of four blacks famed for their efforts in improving conditions for their race: Sojourner Truth, Frederick Douglass, Harriet Tubman, and Booker T. Washington.

_____. 3 Jazz Greats. Champaign, IL: Garrard, 1973 (I)
The lives of William C. Handy, Louis Armstrong, and Duke Ellington.

White, Florence. Malcolm X; Black and Proud. Champaign, IL: Garrard (I)
A biography of the black man who, as leader of the Black Muslims and later of the Organization of Afro-American Unity, sought a better life for his people.

Wilson, Beth. Muhammad Ali. New York: Putnam, 1974 (P)
Story of one of the greatest and most controversial boxers.

Woods, Harold. Bill Cosby, Making America Laugh and Learn. Minneapolis: Dillon, 1983 (I)
A biography of the comedian and educator.

Yates, Elizabeth. Amos Fortune, Free Man. New York: Dutton, 1950 (JH)
Biography of a man who was born free in Africa, was sold in America as a slave, and in time purchased his own freedom and lived to help other slaves achieve theirs.

NATIVE AMERICANS

INDIANS OF NORTH AMERICA

Aliki. Corn is Maize; the Gift of the Indians. New York: Crowell, 1976 (P)
A simple description of how corn was discovered and used by the Indians and how it came to be an important food throughout the world.

American Heritage. Indians of the Plains. New York: Golden Press, 1960 (I)
A history of the Plains Indians from historic days to the Sioux uprising of 1890 and their relations with white men.

Amon, Aline. Talking Hands; Indian Sign Language. Garden City, NY: Doubleday, 1968 (I)
Simple text and pictures show how to use Indian sign language.

Anderson, LaVere. Black Hawk; Indian Patriot. Champaign, IL: Garrard, 1972 (I)
Biography of the Sauk war chief.

_____. Sitting Bull; Great Sioux Chief. Champaign, IL: Garrard, 1970 (P)
Story of his attempts to win peace and justice for his people. (Sioux)

Aulaire d', Ingrid. Pocahontas. Garden City, NY: Doubleday, 1946 (P-I)
Biography of an early American heroine from her childhood to her days in England. (Powhatan Confederacy)

Baker, Betty. Little Runner of the Longhouse. New York: Harper, 1962 (P)

Little Runner did his best to convince his mother that he was one of the big boys who could take part in the New Year's festivities. (Iroquois)

_____. Settlers and Strangers; Native Americans of the Desert Southwest and History as They Saw It. New York: Macmillan, 1977 (I)

A history of the Indians who have lived in the American Southwest from the Ice Age to the present day, told from their point of view.

Baker, Olaf. Where the Buffaloes Begin. New York: Warne, 1981 (P)

After hearing the legend retold by the tribe's oldest member, Little Wolf hopes to someday witness the beginning of the buffaloes at the sacred lake. A Caldecott Honor Book.

Baylor, Byrd. And It Is Still That Way; Legends Told by Arizona Indian Children with Notes by Byrd Baylor. New York: Scribner, 1976. (I)

American Indian children retell forty-one tribal legends in contemporary language.

_____. Before You Came This Way. New York: Dutton, 1969 (P)

Prehistoric Indian rock drawings found in the Southwestern United States. (Southwest)

_____. The Desert Is Theirs. New York: Scribner, 1975 (P)

Tells about the flora and fauna of the desert and about the Desert People who know its secrets and would live nowhere else. (Southwest)

_____. They Put On Masks. New York: Scribner, 1974 (P)

Describes the steps taken in order to produce Indian ceremonial masks. (Southwest)

_____. When Clay Sings. New York: Scribner, 1972 (P)

Portrait of Indian life of the past through illustrations found on pieces of broken pottery being unearthed in the Western desert. (West)

Bealer, Alex. Only the Names Remain; the Cherokees and the Trail of Tears. Boston: Little, Brown, 1972 (I-JH)

History of the Cherokees, their first meeting with white settlers and how they learned to work with them, the development of the Cherokee alphabet by Sequoyah, and their betrayal by President Andrew Jackson. (Cherokee)

Belting, Natalia. Our Fathers Had Powerful Songs. New York: Dutton, 1974 (P-I)

Poems from various American Indian tribes celebrating the creation and life of man.

_____. Whirlwind Is a Ghost Dancing. New York: Dutton, 1974 (P-I)

Poetic versions of American Indian lore from tribes including the Iroquois, Shoshoni, Dakota and Micmac.

Benchley, Nathaniel. Small Wolf. New York: Harper, 1972 (P)

Story of an Indian boy who loses his hunting grounds when the white men take over the Isle of Manhattan. (Canarsee)

Bierhorst, John. In the Trail of the Wind; Indian Poems and Ritual Orations. New York: Farrar, 1971 (JH)

Omens, battle songs, orations, love lyrics, prayers, dreams, and mysterious incantations from Indian culture of North and South America.

Blassingame, Wyatt. Osceloa; Seminole War Chief. Champaign, IL: Garrard, 1967 (P)
Biography of an important Indian leader in frontier country of Florida. (Seminole)

Blood, Charles. The Goat in the Rug. New York: Parents Magazine Press, 1976 (P)
Geraldine, a goat, describes each step as she and her Navajo friend make a rug.

Boardman, Matt. Badger Claws of Ojai. Ventura, CA: Ventura County Superintendent of Schools, 1971 (I)
Young Indian boy must survive three months in the wilderness with only his bow and arrows and three days food. (Chumash)

Brown, Dee. Wounded Knee; an Indian History of the American West. New York: Holt, 1974 (JH)
Story of the Indians' problems with the white man and the tragic end. (Sioux)

Buff, Mary. Dancing Cloud; the Navajo Boy. New York: Viking, 1957 (I)
Dancing Cloud and his sister, Lost Tooth, are the chief characters in these brief episodes of the everyday life of the pastoral Navajo Indians of the Southwest.

Bulla, Clyde Robert. Conquista! New York: Crowell, 1978 (I)
At the time of Coronado's exploration for a fabled city of gold, a young Indian boy encounters his first horse.

_____. Pocahontas and the Strangers. New York: Crowell, 1971 (I)
Pocahontas tried to keep her loving faith in the goodness of her own people and of the white man, only to be cruelly betrayed by her own family and taken captive by the English. (Powhatan Confederacy)

Clark, Ann Nolan. In My Mother's House. New York: Viking, 1941 (P)
Story in verse of important animals and plants to the Tewa Indians.

_____. The Little Indian Basket Maker. Los Angeles: Melmont, 1957 (P)
Story of the process a young Indian girl goes through to weave her first mat. (Papago)

_____. The Little Indian Pottery Maker. Los Angeles: Melmont, 1955 (P)
Story of a young Indian girl and the process of making her first pot in the ways of her ancestors. (Pueblo)

Clymer, Eleanor. The Spider, the Cave and the Pottery Bowl. New York: Atheneum, 1971 (I)
The story of people trying to preserve the best of old ways in a new time. (Southwest)

Coates, Belle. Mak. Boston: Parnassus, 1981 (JH)
An orphan of mixed heritage who considers himself all Indian struggles to preserve Indian ways while working with white men on his reservation in the Montana badlands.

_____. The Sign of the Open Hand. New York: Scribner, 1962 (I)
A tale of adventure among the Montana Indians of today.

Colver, Anne. Bread and Butter Indian. New York: Holt, 1964 (I)
Barbara Baum, daughter of German settlers living in Pennsylvania in 1783, befriends a hungry Indian and soon a warm bond of mutual trust is established between them. Based on a true incident.

Country Beautiful Magazine. The Story of the Seminole. New York: Putnam, 1973 (I)

Story of the many different tribes which came to Spanish Florida to escape the white man. (Seminole)

Courlander, Harold. People of the Short Blue Corn. New York: Harcourt, 1970 (I-JH)

Seventeen tales and legends of the Hopi Indians reflecting the many ways these ancient people met the hardships of desert life.

Dalgliesh, Alice. The Courage of Sarah Noble. New York: Scribner, 1954 (I)

Story of eight-year-old Sarah who courageously accompanied her father into the Connecticut wilderness of the 1700's and her happy stay with an Indian family in her father's absence.

D'Amato, Janet. Indian Crafts. New York: Lion, 1968 (I)

Detailed directions for making models of six typical Indian homes, a travois, two canoes, clothing, household items, weapons, and articles for ceremonial and ritual observance.

Davis, Christopher. Plains Indians. New York: Gloucester, 1978 (I)

Discusses the Great Plains of the United States and the Indians who inhabited the land.

Dickinson, Alice. Taken By the Indians; True Tales of Captivity. New York: Watts, 1976 (I)

Narrates the captivities of three women and three men by North American Indians using excerpts from their original accounts.

Epstein, Anne. Good Stones. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1977 (JH)

An aging ex-convict who lives as a hermit joins with a twelve-year-old half-breed orphan and together they make a life for themselves surviving the elements and the rejections of society.

Erdoes, Richard. The Native Americans; Navajos. New York: Sterling, 1978 (I)

A pictorial introduction to the life of the Navajo Indians.

_____. Native Americans; the Pueblos. New York: Sterling, 1983. (I)

A photographic look at the lives and the history of the Pueblo Indians.

_____. Native Americans; the Sioux. New York: Sterling, 1982 (I)

Discusses the history, land, and traditional and modern ways of life of the Sioux Indians.

_____. The Sound of Flutes and Other Indian Legends. New York: Pantheon, 1976 (I)

Legends from various North American Plains Indian tribes.

Ernst, Kathryn. Indians; the First Americans. New York: Watts, 1979 (P)

Presents the history of American Indians from 30,000 years ago to the present, in easy-reading text.

Evarts, Hal. The Pegleg Mystery. New York: Scribner, 1972 (JH)

Given a last chance to obtain a passing grade in his science course, California high school senior and prospective journalist Lew Jessop drives into the desert country to research his field report on ancient Indians. Lew and friend unearth a mystery that leads them into Baja California, and ultimately Lew's own scrubby backyard. (Hapana)

Fall, Thomas. Jim Thorpe. New York: Crowell, 1970 (P)

From his boyhood at Indian boarding schools in Oklahoma Territory to his gold medal for the decathlon in the 1912 Olympic Games, this biography examines the abilities of Jim Thorpe, one of the world's finest all-around athletes.

Felton, Harold. Nancy Ward, Cherokee. New York: Dodd, 1975 (I)

Biography of "Beloved Woman" who helped her people in their fight for independence. (Cherokee)

Firethunder, Billy. Mother Meadowlark and Brother Snake; an Indian Legend. New York: Holt, 1963 (P)

A tale in which Mother Meadowlark protects her four babies and tricks Brother Snake out of his breakfast.

Glass, Paul. Songs and Stories of the North American Indians. New York: Grosset, 1972 (I)

This collection of songs has indications for drum accompaniment.

Glubok, Shirley. The Art of the North American Indian. New York: Harper, 1964 (I)

Explains how America's first art was made and used.

_____. The Art of the Northwest Coast Indians. New York: Macmillan, 1975 (I)
The author introduces the lesser known Indians of the Northwest Coast through their art. The design of totem poles and other artifacts are examined and their significance explained.

_____. The Art of the Southeastern Indians. New York: Macmillan, 1978 (I)
A survey of the art and history of the various Southeastern tribes from 5000 B.C. to the present.

_____. The Art of the Southwest Indians. New York: Macmillan, 1971 (I)
Traces the evolution of arts and crafts through the centuries. Shows how the ancient traditions are being carried on today. (Southwest)

_____. The Art of the Woodland Indians. New York: Macmillan, 1976 (I)
A survey of the arts and crafts of the forest-dwelling Indians of the northern Atlantic seaboard and Great Lakes region.

Goble, Paul. The Gift of the Sacred Dog. New York: Bradbury, 1980 (P)
The Great Spirit gives the sacred dog to an Indian boy seeking relief for his hungry people.

_____. The Girl Who Loved Wild Horses. New York: Bradbury, 1978 (P)
Though she is fond of her people, a girl prefers to live among the wild horses where she is truly happy and free. Caldecott Award Winner.

_____. Star Boy. New York: Bradbury, 1983 (I)

Relates the Blackfoot Indian legend in which Star Boy gains the Sun's forgiveness for his mother's disobedience and is allowed to return to the Sky World.

Hamilton, Virginia. Arilla Sun Down. New York: Greenwillow, 1976 (JH)

The story of twelve-year-old Arilla Adams as she grows up in a small midwestern town and comes to terms with herself and her interracial family.

Harnishfeger, Lloyd. Prisoner of the Mound Builders. Minneapolis: Lerner, 1973 (I)

O-Tah-Wah, a young Indian hunter of prehistoric North America, strays into the territory of the Mound Builders and is forced into slavery.

Highwater, Jamake. Moonsong Lullaby. New York: Lothrop, 1981 (P)

As the moon moves across the sky, it observes the activities of an Indian camp and of the natural phenomena surrounding it.

Hofsinde, Robert. Indian Arts. New York: Morrow, 1971 (I)

Describes the origin, design, and decoration of certain ceremonial, personal, and household items of various American Indian tribes.

_____. Indians on the Move. New York: Morrow, 1970 (I)

Afoot, on horseback, by sled or canoe, the early North American Indians were frequently on the move.

Hood, Flora. The Turquois Horse; Prose and Poetry of the American Indian. New York: Putnam, 1972 (P)

Poems of the Indians' physical growth and spiritual wholeness, everyday life and closeness to nature.

Houston, James. Songs of the Dream People; Chants and Images from the Indians and Eskimos of North America. New York: Atheneum, 1972 (I)

Indian and Eskimo songs and chants gathered from many North American tribes and beautifully illustrated with primitive drawings.

Johnston, Johanna. The Indians and the Strangers. New York: Dodd, 1972 (I)

Stories of many famous Indians relating what happened in the steady push by the white man to the West.

Jones, Hettie. The Trees Stand Shining; Poetry of the North American Indians. New York: Dial, 1971 (P-I)

Collection of poems which have been sung by the Indians for centuries, including lullabies, prayers and war chants.

Kohn, Bernice. Talking Leaves; the Story of Sequoyah. New York: Hawthorn, 1969 (P)

Sequoyah, lame and uneducated, devised a syllabary for his Cherokee people who had no written language.

Kroeber, Theodora. Ishi, Last of His Tribe. Oakland, CA: Parnassus, 1965 (U)

Recreates the life of Ishi, a California Indian, and his family. By the time Ishi was ten years old, the tribe had been killed or driven from their homes in the foothills of Mt. Lassen by the white invaders of the gold rush. Unknown to the white man, this family hid in the canyons living in the old Yahi way. (Yahi)

Lampman, Evelyn. Squaw Man's Son. New York: Atheneum, 1978 (JH)
Because he is part Indian and part white a thirteen-year-old boy begins to realize he doesn't fit into either culture.

Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth. Hiawatha. New York: Dutton, 1983 (I)
Verses from Longfellow's epic poem depict the boyhood of Hiawatha.

Luling, Virginia. Indians of the North American Plains. Morristown, NJ: Silver Burdett, 1978 (I)
Part of the "Surviving Peoples Series."

McDermott, Gerald. Arrow to the Sun; a Pueblo Indian Tale. New York: Viking, 1974 (P)
Boy, in search of the Lord of the Sun, is shot as an arrow to the sun and returns to earth to bring the sun's spirit to man. (Pueblo)

McNeer, May. The American Indian Story. New York: Ariel, 1963 (I)
Collection of incidents and biographies important to Indian history.

Marcus, Rebecca. The First Book of the Cliff Dwellers. New York: Watts, 1968 (I)
Story of the Southwestern United States cliff dwelling Indians and the culture built up within the Four Corners area where Utah, Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado meet. (Southwest)

Marrin, Albert. War Clouds in the West. New York: Atheneum, 1984 (JH)
Narrates the late nineteenth century struggles of the Native Americans to survive against the increasing flow of white settlers moving west and taking over the land.

Martin, Patricia. Navajo Pet. New York: Putnam, 1971 (P)

The story of two young boys who just can't seem to get along, but whose pets are best friends. In an uncanny show of animal wisdom the goat and the horse teach their owners about real friendship. (Navajo)

Martini, Teri. The True Book of Indians. Chicago: Childrens Press, 1982 (P)

Describes in simple text how the Indians lived and how their life was influenced by the environment.

Meadowcraft, Enid. Crazy Horse; Sioux Warrier. Champaign, IL: Garrard, 1965 (P)

Action-filled story of an important Indian warrior. (Sioux)

Miles, Miska. Annie and the Old One. Boston: Little, Brown, 1971 (I)

Annie cannot readily accept the fact that her grandmother is going to die so she tries to slow down time. (Navajo)

Montgomery, Elizabeth. Chief Seattle; Great Statesman. Champaign, IL: Garrard, 1966 (P)

From the time he saw the white man, Seattle strived for peace with them. (Suquamish)

O'Dell, Scott. Island of the Blue Dolphins. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1960 (I-JH)

For eighteen years an Indian girl lives alone on a bleak harsh island off the coast of California. With unbelievable courage and fortitude she forages for food, makes animals her companions, and relies on herself alone during the years she is growing up.

_____. Zia. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1976 (I-JH)

A young Indian girl, Zia, caught between the traditional world of her mother and the present world of the Mission, is helped by her Aunt Karana whose story was told in The Island Of the Blue Dolphins.

Parish, Peggy. Let's Be Indians. New York: Harper, 1962 (P)

Directions for making and using Indian costumes and articles.

Parnall, Peter. The Great Fish. New York: Doubleday, 1973 (P)

An Indian boy visiting his grandfather asks him to retell one of his favorite tales..."that of the silver salmon, the king of fish, and how they saved the Indians from starvation."

Pine, Tillie. The Indians Knew. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1957 (P-I)

Comparison of Indian ways and our modern methods with very simple experiments illustrating the methods.

Richter, Conrad. A Light in the Forest. New York: Knopf, 1966 (JH)

Story of a teenage boy's dilemma in determining which culture he should adopt to grow up in--that of the white man or that of an American Indian. (Delaware)

Rockwood, Joyce. Groundhog's Horse. New York: Holt, 1978 (I)

An eleven-year-old Cherokee sets off on a one-boy raid of a Creek town to rescue his "unusual" horse.

_____. To Spoil the Sun. New York: Holt, 1976 (I)

Forewarned by omens, an Indian village is struck by an "invisible fire" which actually is smallpox brought to America by European explorers.

Rose, Anne. Spider in the Sky. New York: Harper and Row, 1978 (P)

Based upon the story "How the Sun Came" from American Indian mythology.

Rosenberg, Ethel. The Year of the Three-Legged Deer. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1972 (I)

Callous and inhumane acts by white men against the Delaware Indians in Indiana during the early 19th century bring anguish and separation to Jesse Benton, his Indian wife, and their two children. (Delaware)

Scheer, George. Cherokee Animal Tales. New York: Holiday House, 1968 (I)

Collection of thirteen animal stories with introductions about the origins of them and the Cherokee ways of life. (Cherokee)

Schellie, Don. Me, Cholay and Co.; Apache Warriors. New York: Four Winds, 1973. (JH)

Authentic and exciting historical fiction about a raid by Tucson businessmen and Papago warriors on a camp of peaceful Apaches.

Schoolcraft, Henry. The Fire Plume. New York: Dial, 1969 (I)

Stories from Algonquin Indian lore--mostly tales of magic and sorcery. (Algonquin)

Sherburne, Zoa. Evening Star. New York: Morrow, 1960 (I)

A teenage girl and her family run a summer hotel on a Puget Sound island which is theirs by inheritance. Broken Arrow resents the girl's drifting away from Indian customs as he hopes they will marry to preserve Indian ties.

Shor, Pekay. When the Corn is Red. Nashville: Abingdon, 1973 (P)

As told in this legend, the Tuscarora Indians of New York and New Jersey grow prosperous with the red corn given to them by the great spirit. When the Indians disobey their God, white men come to take away their lands and the red corn turns white. However, peace and prosperity will return when the corn turns red again. (Tuscarora)

Showers, Paul. Indian Festivals. New York: Crowell, 1969 (P)

Describes the festivals and holidays of American Indian tribes.

Sleator, William. The Angry Moon. Boston: Little, Brown, 1970 (P)

Adaptation of a Tlingit Indian legend telling of an Indian girl Lapowinsa, who dares to laugh at the moon's face and is made his prisoner. (Tlingit)

Sneve, Virginia. High Elk's Treasure. New York: Holiday House, 1972 (I)

Story of an official document which clears up who killed General Custer. (Sioux)

Speare, Elizabeth. The Sign of the Beaver. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1983 (I)

Left alone to guard the family's wilderness home in eighteenth century Maine, a boy is hard-pressed to survive until local Indians teach him their skills. A Newbery Honor Book.

Stuart, Gene. Three Little Indians. Washington, DC.: National Geographic Society, 1974 (P)

Tells the life of a Cheyenne boy, a Creek girl, and a Nootka boy.

Sutton, Felix. Indian Chiefs of the West. New York: Messner, 1970 (I)

Biographies of five famous Indians: Sequoyah who created a written language for his Cherokee people; Crazy Horse, War Chief of the Oglala Sioux who defeated Custer; Chief Joseph of the Nez Percé who turned to war only when his attempts to keep peace had failed; Sitting Bull, Sioux medicine man and Chief who fought to save his people from extinction; and Geronimo, whose name was the battle cry of the Apache.

Teal, Mildred. Bird of Passage. Boston: Little, Brown, 1977 (I)

The Great Blue Heron living on the coastal marshes of Georgia and New England becomes a symbol of surv val for the characters of two short stories.

Thompson, Jean. Brother of the Wolves. New York: Morrow, 1978 (I)

An Indian boy, discovered in a wolf den by a Sioux medicine man, struggles to win acceptance into his adopted village.

Tobias, Tobi. Maria Tallchief. New York: Crowell, 1970 (P-I)

Life and career of one of America's finest ballerinas. (Osage)

Toye, William. The Loon's Necklace. New York: Oxford University Press, 1977 (P)

This Tsimshian Indian legend tells how a blind man regained his sight by swimming on a loon's back under the lake.

Udry, Janice. The Sunflower Garden. New York: Harvey, 1969 (P)

Pipsa's father never had a word of praise for the Algonquin Indian girl. But one day her quick actions saved her baby brother's life and drew attention to her bravery.

Van Der Veer, Judy. Higher Than the Arrow. San Francisco: Golden Gate, 1969 (I)
A California Indian girl lets her desire to make a special statue of St. Francis interfere with her friendship with the new white girl at school. (Mission)

Voight, Virginia. Pontiac, Mighty Ottawa Chief. Champaign, IL: Garrard, 1977 (I)
A biography of the Ottawa patriot and war chief who united the Great Lakes tribes against the intruding British.

Wayne, Bennett. Indian Patriots of the Great West. Champaign, IL: Garrard, 1974 (I)
Brief biographies of four Indian chiefs: Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse, Chief Joseph, and Quanah Parker.

Whiteford, Andrew. North American Indian Arts. New York: Golden Press, 1970 (I)
A guide to Indian arts and crafts from eleven cultural areas and 138 tribes throughout the United States and Canada.

Ziebold, Edna. Indians of Early Southern California. Seaside, CA: Sapsis, 1969 (I)
Everyday life covering house, food gathering and preparation, clothing, games, music, dance, and ceremonies.

ESKIMOS

Bringle, Mary. Eskimos. New York: Watts, 1973 (I)

Describes the land, dwellings, family life, and customs of the Eskimos and examines the impact of civilization on their traditional way of life.

Cameron, Edna. Children of the Tundra. New York: Lippincott, 1963 (I)

Collection of stories representing day-to-day life, play and interests of three groups of children.

Chadwick, Roxanne. Don't Shoot. Minneapolis: Lerner, 1978 (I)

An Eskimo boy determines to devote his life to protecting Arctic polar bears from poachers.

Coalson, Glo. Three Stone Women. New York: Atheneum, 1971 (P)

Ana and her three starving children receive stones instead of food from her brother-in-law's wife.

Codd, Carol. Chooki and the Ptarmigan. New York: Walker, 1976 (I)

While on a trip to the trading post Chooki finds a tiny ptarmigan. She takes the bird home and raises it and faces the decision of whether to let it live the life of freedom.

Cultice, Virginia. Kivi Speaks. New York: Lothrop, 1975 (P)

An Eskimo boy tells of a time of hunger and of his people's joy when the hunters finally catch a walrus.

Fordham, Derek. Eskimos. Morristown, NJ: Silver Burdett, 1979. (I)

One of the "Surviving Peoples Series."

Foster, E. C. The Friend of the Singing One. New York: Atheneum, 1967 (I)

A young Eskimo boy and a young wolf are stranded on a floating piece of ice. They float far south and begin their long, dangerous trip home.

George, Jean. Julie of the Wolves. New York: Harper, 1972 (JH)

Thirteen-year-old Julie is lost in the Alaskan wilderness and is gradually accepted by a pack of Arctic wolves. Newbery Award Winner.

Glubok, Shirley. The Art of the Eskimo. New York: Harper, 1964 (I)

This introduction to Eskimo art shows masks, ivory carving, soapstone carving, dolls, decorative pipes, recent graphic arts, and other arts and crafts, covering a span of more than 1,000 years.

Griese, Arnold. At the Mouth of the Luckiest River. New York: Crowell, 1973 (I)

Story of Tatlek, a lame boy who is feared for his intelligence and friendship with the Eskimos from across the mountains. Was he to become the new medicine man?

_____. The Wind Is Not a River. New York: Crowell, 1978 (I-JH)

A preface gives the historical background to this story of how two courageous children try to foil the Japanese culture of Attu Island. But there is another struggle here between the girl's espousal of the Old Ways and boy's conviction that they are no longer good.

Hader, Berta. Reindeer Trail; a Long Journey from Lapland to Alaska. New York: Macmillan, 1959 (P)

Based on a report of the trip to Lapland to bring Lapp herders with their families and herds of reindeer to Alaska.

Herrmanns, Ralph. Children of the North Pole. New York: Harcourt, 1964 (I)

When their father is injured, young Serkok sets out alone in a Kayak to hunt seal for the winter's food supply.

Hopkins, Marjorie. The Three Visitors. New York: Parents Magazine Press, 1967 (P)

Before great grandmother leaves, she promises Nuka Cham that there will be three guests before her return.

Houston, James. Akavak; an Eskimo Journey. New York: Harcourt, 1968 (I)

Akavak and his grandfather set out on a long and difficult journey because the old man feels he is nearing the end of his life and has promised to see his brother before he dies.

_____. Songs of the Dream People; Chants and Images from the Indians and Eskimos of North America. New York: Atheneum, 1972 (I)

Indian and Eskimo songs and chants gathered from many North American tribes.

_____. Tikta 'liktak; an Eskimo Legend. New York: Harcourt, 1965 (I)

A young hunter marooned on a barren island prepares a stony coffin.

_____. The White Archer; an Eskimo Legend. New York: Harcourt, 1967 (I)

The story of Kungo, a young Eskimo, who becomes a great archer to avenge the killing of his parents but who acquires a wisdom greater than violence.

_____. Wolf Run; a Caribou Eskimo Tale. New York: Harcourt, 1971 (I)
A moving account of how Purik overcomes hunger and cold to find a herd of caribou for his starving family.

Krasilovsky, Phyllis. Benny's Flag. New York: World, 1960 (I)
When the Alaskan Flag Contest of 1926 was announced, Benny, a young Indian boy, entered his design.

Morrow, Suzanne. Inatuk's Friend. Boston: Little, Brown, 1968 (P)
An Eskimo boy must leave his best friend when his family moves to the city.

Neelands, Barbara. The Coming of the Reindeer. New York: Lantern, 1966 (I)
After sawing a herd of reindeer and their injured herder, a young boy is allowed to attend school in the distant city.

Newman, Gerald. The Changing Eskimos. New York: Watts, 1979 (I)
An introduction to the Eskimos and their environment including their homes, clothing, work, and crafts.

Parish, Peggy. Ootah's Lucky Day. New York: Harper, 1970 (P)
The men had said Ootah was too young to hunt, so he set out to prove them wrong.

Redding, Robert. North to the Wilderness; the Story of an Alaskan Boy. New York: Doubleday, 1970 (JH)
The author tells of his experiences growing up in the Alaskan wilderness in 1928.

Shannon, Terry. A Dog Team for Ongluk. Chicago: Melmont, 1962 (P)

Ongluk's dog has puppies and he undertakes the task of training them for his team.

Taylor, Theodore. The Children's War. New York, Doubleday, 1971 (JH)

Story of what might have happened if the Japanese had landed a strike force in Alaska in 1941.

Webb, Nancy. Aguk of Alaska. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1963 (I)

Igloos, feasts, and folklore fill the otherwise stark land.

Wiesenthal, Eleanor. Let's Find Out About Eskimos. New York: Watts, 1969 (P)

Tells how Eskimos used to live and how they live today.

Wiseman, B. Iglook's Seal. New York: Dodd, Mead, 1977 (P)

A little Eskimo boy takes a baby seal home to be his pet rather than kill it.

Wilson, Carter. On Firm Ice. New York: Crowell, 1970 (I)

Stories about an Eskimo family in Northern Canada and the hardships of life during the winter months.

PAN ASIAN AMERICANS

CHINESE AMERICANS

Appel, Benjamin. Why the Chinese Are the Way They Are. Boston: Little, Brown, 1973 (I)
The author has used questions and misconceptions about China gathered from American school children as a basis for his discussion of the history, culture, and religion of China.

Behrens, June. Soo Ling Finds a Way. San Francisco, CA: Golden Gate, 1965 (P)
Young Soo Ling helps her grandfather adjust to modern society. The story gives dignity and importance to both the young and the elderly.

Buck, Pearl. Chinese Children Next Door. New York: Day, 1942 (I)
Through the eyes of the sisters Precious, More Precious, and Plenty Precious, American children learn what Chinese life was like before the Communist period.

_____. The Chinese Story Teller. New York: Day, 1971 (P)
One warm summer day grandmother tells the children the old Chinese tale of how cats and dogs came to dislike one another--just as she had heard it told by a storyteller in a village street in China.

Bulla, Clyde Robert. Johnny Hong of Chinatown. New York: Crowell, 1952 (P-I)
A young boy finds more than friends while looking for someone to invite to his birthday party.

Chu, Daniel. Passage to the Golden Gate. New York: Doubleday, 1967 (I)
A history of the Chinese in America to 1910.

Fogel, Julianna. Wesley Paul; Marathon Runner. New York: Lippincott, 1979 (P)
Highlights the life of a Chinese American runner, his record breaking performance in the New York City Marathon at the age of nine, and his dream to compete in the Olympics.

Fritz, Jean. Homesick, My Own Story. New York: Putnam, 1982 (I-JH)
The author's fictionalized version, though all the events are true, of her childhood in China in the 1920's.

Judson, Clara. Green Ginger Jar. Burlington, MA: Houghton, 1949 (JH)
Amy learns that an old ginger jar is valuable only after giving it away. A Chinese American's view of Caucasians is described as well as details about Chinese food, school, and foot binding.

Keating, Norma. Mr. Chu. New York: Macmillan, 1965 (I)
An old gentleman and a young orphan boy share a Chinese New Year celebration in New York City.

Martin, Patricia. The Rice Bowl Pet. New York: Crowell, 1962 (P-I)
Story of Ah Jim who wants a pet but his mother said that he could get a pet only if it could fit in a rice bowl. Good description of this Chinese American family and the Chinatown area.

Molnar, Joe. Sherman; a Chinese American Child Tells His Story. New York: Watts, 1973 (P-I)
A ten-year-old Chinese American boy living on Long Island describes his family life, his school, and his hobbies.

Niemeyer, Marie. The Moon Guitar. New York: Watts, 1969 (JH)
In San Francisco, a mystery is solved involving a moon guitar and a Chinese roll painting.

Oakes, Virginia. Willy Wong, American. New York: Messner, 1951 (I)
Describes the family life of Willy who is trying to satisfy the expectations of his grandfather and to gain acceptance at school as an American.

Pinkwater, Manus. Wingman. New York: Dodd, Mead, 1975 (I)
To escape the problems of being poor and Chinese, Donald begins to cut school to climb the George Washington Bridge where he meets Wingman, a sort of Chinese superman.

Politi, Leo. Mr. Fong's Toy Shop. New York: Scribner, 1978 (P)
A toymaker and his young friends prepare a shadow puppet play for the Moon Festival in Chinatown in Los Angeles.

_____. Moy Moy. New York: Scribner, 1960 (P)
Story of Moy Moy, or little sister, and her brothers preparing for the Chinese New Year.

Reit, Seymour. Rice Cakes and Paper Dragons. New York: Dodd, Mead, 1973 (I)
Story of Marie Chan, a Chinese American who lives in New York City's Chinatown. Focuses on the Chinese New Year and her culture and heritage.

Robertson, Keith. The Year of the Jeep. New York: Viking, 1968 (I-JH)

"Cloud" Selby wanted a jeep but needed money. Could the gardening service provide the money?

Sung, Betty: An Album of Chinese Americans. New York: Watts, 1977 (I)

Discusses the life of Chinese Americans today including their past history and their present customs and problems.

Wiese, Kurt. You Can Write Chinese. New York: Viking, 1945 (I-JH)

Chinese syllables and words together with pictures of the objects teach the reader how to write Chinese.

Yep, Laurence. Child of the Owl. New York: Harper and Row, 1977 (JH)

A twelve-year-old girl who knows little about her Chinese heritage is sent to live with her grandmother in San Francisco's Chinatown.

_____. Dragonwings. New York: Harper, 1975 (JH)

Story of Chinese living in Chinatown, San Francisco in the early 1900's.

_____. Sea Glass. New York: Harper and Row, 1979 (JH)

A Chinese American boy whose father wants him to be good in sports finally asserts his right to be himself.

_____. The Serpent's Child. New York: Harper and Row, 1984 (JH)

In nineteenth century China, a young girl struggles to protect her family from the threat of bandits, famine, and an ideological conflict between her father and brother.

JAPANESE AMERICANS

Appel, Benjamin. Why the Japanese Are the Way They Are. Boston: Little, Brown 1973 (I)
An account of Japan's history and way of life. The author tells of the conflict in the Japanese between two spirits: the girl-or the way of the warrior-and the ninjo, which emphasizes sensitive, human feelings.

Bonham, Frank. Burma Rifles. New York: Crowell, 1960 (I-JH)
A young Nisei confined in a relocation camp during World War II volunteers for military service.

_____. Mystery in Little Tokyo. New York: Dutton, 1966 (I)
Two Japanese American children solve a mystery and heal a long-standing neighborhood feud while staying with their grandparents in the Little Tokyo area of Los Angeles.

Cavanna, Betty. Jenny Kimura. New York: Morrow, 1964 (I)
When Jenny comes from Japan to visit her grandmother in the United States she is faced with varied experiences as a result of her mixed heritage.

Christopher, Matthew. Shortstop from Tokyo. Boston: Little, Brown, 1970 (I)
Stogie Crane, shortstop for the Mohawks, feels secure in his position on the baseball team until Sam Suzuki of Japan appears on the scene.

Copeland, Helen. Meet Miki Takino. New York: Lothrop, 1963 (P)
Grandparent Day at the first grade party presents a problem for Miki.

Davidson, Judith. Japan, Where East Meets West. Minneapolis: Dillon, 1983 (I-JH)
An introduction to the history and culture of Japan including a discussion of Japanese in the United States.

Haugaard, Kay. Myeko's Gift. New York: Abelard, 1966 (I)
A young Japanese girl adjusts to an American school and a life unlike that she knew in Japan.

Iwamatsu, Jun. Momo's Kittens. New York: Viking, 1961 (P)
Momo finds a little kitten and takes on the responsibilities of raising it.

_____. Seashore Story. New York: Viking, 1967 (P)
Legend about a fisherman's visit to the underground on the back of a turtle.

_____. Umbrella. New York: Viking, 1958 (P)
A little girl who, in her excitement to use her new boots and umbrella, learns to walk alone for the first time.

Leathers, Noel. The Japanese in America. Minneapolis: Lerner, 1967 (I-JH)
Discusses the background of Japanese immigrants, their immigration to America, prejudice, wartime treatment, and their life since World War II.

Politi, Leo. Mieko. San Francisco, CA: Golden Gate, 1969 (I)
A little Japanese American girl works hard at learning the traditional arts in hopes of being chosen queen of the Ondo Parade during Nisei Week in Los Angeles.

Taylor, Mark. A Time for Flowers. San Francisco: Golden Gate, 1967 (P)

The story of a brother and sister who attempt to sell flowers in order to raise money to help their grandfather.

Tobias, Tobi: Isamu Noguchi; the Life of a Sculptor. New York: Crowell, 1974 (I)

Biography of renowned Japanese American sculptor.

Uchida, Yoshiko. Journey Home. New York: Atheneum, 1980 (JH)

Twelve-year-old Yuki and her parents have just been released from Topaz, one of many concentration camps in which all West Coast Japanese were imprisoned during World War II.

_____. Journey to Topaz. New York: Scribner, 1971 (JH)

Story based on the author's experiences when she and her family were evacuated from their comfortable California home to an internment camp in Topaz, Arizona during World War II.

_____. Promised Year. New York: Harcourt, 1959 (I)

When ten-year-old Keiko arrives in California from Japan, she begins an uncomfortable relationship with Uncle Henry over her newly acquired pet cat.

_____. Samurai of Gold Hill. New York: Scribner, 1972 (JH)

Based on historical fact, a young boy, Koichi, and his samurai father head toward the California hills in 1869.

PUERTO RICAN AMERICANS

Belpre, Pura. Santiago. New York: Warne, 1969 (P-I)
A young boy struggling to adjust to his adopted city, New York, tells stories about the beautiful pet hen he left in Puerto Rico.

Bourne, Miriam. Emilio's Summer Day. New York: Harper, 1966 (P)
A boy looks for something to do on a hot afternoon and finds it when the street washer's truck swishes by.

Brenner, Barbara. Barto Takes the Subway. New York: Knopf, 1961 (I)
Barto and his sister take a trip on the New York subway.

Burchard, Marshall. Sports Hero; Phil Esposito. New York: Putnam, 1975 (I)
Biography of the hockey star.

Burchard, Peter. Chito. New York: Coward, 1969 (I)
Explores the feelings of a new arrival in Spanish Harlem--his fears, his doubts, and finally his acceptance of an alien neighborhood.

Campion, Nardi. Casa Means Home. New York: Holt, 1970 (I)
The story of a Puerto Rican boy in East Harlem, and his return to Puerto Rico for the summer.

Glubok, Shirley. The Art of the Spanish in the United States and Puerto Rico. New York: Macmillan, 1972 (I)
Objects both old and new show the Spanish contributions to the arts of the United States. Shows architecture of Puerto Ricans and holy images in their homes.

Hano, Arnold. Roberto Clemente; Batting King. New York: Putnam, 1973 (I)

Biography about a man who overcame handicaps and prejudices to become one of the all-time baseball greats.

Keats, Ezra Jack. My Dog Is Lost. New York: Crowell, 1960 (P)

A Spanish speaking bank teller and a group of Harlem children join Juanito, newly arrived in New York from Puerto Rico, in a search for his lost dog.

Lewiton, Mina. That Bad Carlos. New York: Harper, 1964 (I)

The story of how Carlos came to an understanding of borrowing and the difference between right and wrong.

Lexau, Joan. Jose's Christmas Secret. New York: Dial, 1963 (I)

Depicts the loneliness of a ten-year-old boy in New York acting as head of a family and determined to buy a warm blanket as a special present for his mother.

Mann, Peggy. How Juan Got Home. New York: Coward, 1972 (I)

Juan was excited when Uncle Esteban sent him the money for a plane ticket to New York from Puerto Rico, until he found it was for a one-way ticket.

_____. The Street of the Flower Boxes. New York: Coward, 1966 (I)

Carlos and a group of youngsters from West 94th Street set about beautifying their part of the block by selling window boxes.

_____. When Carlos Closed the Street. New York: Coward, 1969 (I)

When a championship game of stickball between Puerto Ricans and black youths involves closing the street, the city government becomes interested.

Molnar, Joe. Elizabeth; a Puerto Rican American Child Tells Her Story. New York: Watts, 1974 (P)

A Puerto Rican American girl living in East Harlem describes her family, social and school life and her impressions of Puerto Rico after a visit there.

Reit, Seymour. Dear Uncle Carlos... New York: McGraw-Hill, 1969 (P)

With the help of her mother and father, Wanda is able to write a happy birthday letter to her Uncle Carlos who lives in Puerto Rico.

Rudeen, Kenneth. Roberto Clemente. New York: Crowell, 1974 (I)

Biography of the baseball star.

Shearer, John. Little Man in the Family. New York: Delacorte, 1972 (I)

An inner city Puerto Rican boy and an upper middleclass white boy talk about their daily life and their ambitions for the future.

Shotwell, Louise. Magdalena. New York: Viking, 1971 (I)

Story of a young girl whose need to belong in the world of Brooklyn brings her into conflict with the values of her old Puerto Rican grandmother.

Sonneborn, Ruth. Friday Night is Papa Night. New York: Viking, 1970 (P)

Papa's work takes him away from home through the week but he comes home with money and gifts each Friday night.

_____. Seven in a Bed. New York: Viking, 1978 (P)

Papa meets the plane at the airport but there are seven niños and Mama -- four more than he had expected! Where will everyone sleep?

Speevack, Yetta. The Spider Plant. New York: Atheneum, 1965 (I)

When Carmen comes to live in New York City, a spider plant from her teacher gives her courage and brings her new friends.

OTHER ETHNIC GROUPS

Adoff, Arnold. All the Colors of the Race. New York: Lothrop, 1982 (P)
A collection of poems written from the point of view of a child with a black mother and a white father. (Interracial)

Aleichem, Sholem. Hanukkah Money. New York: Greenwillow, 1978 (P)
Uri Shulevitz adapted this story of two young brothers who wonder how much money they will receive from their relatives for Hanukkah. (Jewish)

Baker, Betty. The Dunderhead War. New York: Harper, 1967 (I)
The Mexican War of 1845-1848 is the background for this story centering around young Quincy Heffendorf and his Uncle Fritz, newly arrived from Germany. (German)

Chaikin, Miriam. I Should Worry, I Should Care. New York: Harper and Row, 1979 (I)
A young Jewish girl and her family adjust to a new neighborhood and new friends at a time when the radio is telling of Hitler's rise to power in Europe. (Jewish)

Coburn, Jewell. Beyond the East Wind; Legends and Folktales of Vietnam. Thousand Oaks: CA Burn-Hart, 1976 (I)
Ten tales, told by a Vietnamese national, transcribed by the author. (Vietnamese)

_____. Encircled Kingdom; Legends and Folktales of Laos. Thousand Oaks: CA Burn-Hart, 1979 (I)
Twenty-three tales, selected Lao aphorisms, brief history and description of the land and its people. (Laotian)

_____. Khmers, Tigers and Talismans; From the History and Legends of Mysterious Cambodia. Thousand Oaks: CA Burn-Hart, 1978 (I)

Fictionalized historical account of Jayavarman II, visionary behind the mysterious Cambodian Angkor civilization of 802-1431. (Cambodian)

Colman, Hila. Rachel's Legacy. New York: Morrow, 1978 (JH)

Seven years after her mother dies, seventeen-year-old Ellie Levine learns her mother left a will, never executed, which could relieve the poverty existence of Ellie and her father during the Depression. (Jewish)

Cretan, G. Sunday for Sona. New York: Lothrop, 1973 (I)

Sona defies her Armenian American family's code for proper behavior when she desires to go sailing. In the end her grandmother accompanies Sona on her first, almost disastrous, sailing trip. (Armenian)

Estes, Eleanor. The Hundred Dresses. New York: Harcourt, 1944 (I)

Story of a poor Polish American girl and the problems she encounters in school. (Polish)

Klass, Sheila. Nobody Knows Me in Miami. New York: Scribner, 1981 (I)

A ten-year-old Jewish girl from a poor Brooklyn family in 1937 must decide whether to accept her rich aunt and uncle's offer to be adopted by them and go to live in Miami. (Jewish)

Konigsburg, Elaine. About the B'nai Bagels. New York: Atheneum, 1969 (I)

Mark had three worries: his Bar Mitzvah performance, his best friend who found another best friend, and his performance as a member of the B'nai B'rith Little League team. (Jewish)

LeRoy, Gen. Hotheads. New York: Harper and Row, 1977 (I-JH)

A twelve-year-old girls sees her family differently when faced with problems at her new school and at home. (Italian)

Malone, Mary. Liliuokalani, Queen of Hawaii. Champaign, IL: Garrard, 1975 (I)

A biography of the last Hawaiian queen.

Mazer, Harry. The Last Mission. New York: Delacorte, 1979 (JH)

In 1944 a fifteen-year-old Jewish boy tells his family he will travel in the West but instead enlists in the United States Air Corps and is taken prisoner by the Germans. (Jewish)

Panetta, George. Shoeshine Boys. New York: Grosset, 1971 (I)

When Tony Boccaccio's father loses his job, Tony goes into the shoeshine business and faces up to the hazards of doing business in New York City. (Italian)

Shura, Mary. Shoe Full of Shamrock. New York: Atheneum, 1965 (I)

Irish American Davie O'Sullivan's secret dream came true with the aid of an odd little man, a robin's feather, and a small green plant. (Irish)

Spier, Peter. People. New York: Doubleday, 1980 (P)

A picture book exploring the diversity of people in the world. (Interracial)

Surat, Michele Maria. Angel Child, Dragon Child. Raintree Publishers, 1983 (P)

Ut, a Vietnamese girl attending school in the United States, lonely for her mother left behind in Vietnam, makes a new friend who presents her with a wonderful gift.

Sussman, Susan. There's No Such Thing as a Chanukah Bush, Sandy Goldstein. Racine, WI: Whitman, 1983 (P)

A wise, understanding grandfather helps Robin, a Jewish child, cope with Christmas, not an easy task when even Sandy, also Jewish, is allowed to have a Christmas tree and Robin can't have one. (Jewish)

Williamson, Joanne. And Forever Free... New York: Knopf, 1966 (I)

A youthful immigrant from Germany witnesses the struggle over escaped slaves, the New York City draft riots, and the Battle of Gettysburg in his capacity as reporter for the New York Tribune. (German)